

# DEBS GIVES UP PULLMAN SEAT

## TO AID RUSSIA

Donates Prisoner's Stake Of \$5 to Sacco and Vanzetti.

# REGRETS LEAVING 2,300 COMRADES

Declares He Will Expose Vicious System That Cages Victims.

GREENVILLE, S. C. En route to Washington with Eugene V. Debs.—Dec. 25.—As "Gene Debs" rode toward Washington on Christmas Day on some mysterious mission having to do with his acceptance of the freedom given him by President Harding, he eased back on the plush seat in the day coach and talked of Atlanta prison, where he spent two and one-half years, and of the 2,300 men who learned to love him as a friend and fellow prisoner and to respect him as a moral leader. Debs, however, made no assertion of his leadership. There was no need. The prison officials long ago conceded the influence of the little Illinois socialist. But I must hurry along with him for transgressing the law.

Refuses Pullman Seat. Debs was riding in a day coach from choice. The government had given him the money to buy a Pullman seat, but he had decided to donate the money to the Sacco and Vanzetti relief fund. The 35-year-old government awards to every prisoner as a stake for a new start in life, he had decided to turn over to the fund for the defense of the two Italian radicals. Sacco and Vanzetti, whose conviction in Massachusetts caused the bombing of the home of Ambassador Herrick in Paris.

Anxious About "Kate." Had anyone had the newspaper—heard anything lately about Kate? Debs wanted to know. He was uneasy about her. Must hurry along to Kate—my wife. She is waiting for me in Terre Haute. I suppose she is anxious.

Would Dismiss Prison Guards. "There is a much better way, the application of the Prison Rule. If I had my way I would throw away the keys to all prisoners. I would dismiss all guards. Of the 2,300 comrades I left behind me I would make my life that not a single one would disobey any rule or attempt to make their getaway were I the warden. Notwithstanding many of those poor fellows are as innocent of wrongdoing as I, they would never betray me, I know."

His Best Christmas Eve. "I never enjoyed a Christmas eve in my life as I enjoyed that one. It was an inspiring occasion to me, as I stood in the prison auditorium addressing my comrades. I made a very deep speech. It expressed the very depths of my soul, as I have learned to feel it within those prison walls. There were men of all classes, denominations and colors—negroes, whites, Indians and Chinese, gathered there the night before Christmas, and it was a scene and an experience that I shall never forget until my last breath. Their hearts beamed from their faces. They were happy and they were sorry. I was securing my liberty and going away from them."

Accompanied by Brothers. Debs was released from the prison shortly before noon on Christmas Day and immediately whisked to the railroad station in Warden Dyche's automobile. His brother, Theodore, and some few friends were waiting and are accompanying him to Washington. Before the prison gates Debs posed for the newspaper and news photographers and, on arriving at the railroad station, posed again, this time with R. H. Tedder, engineer of the locomotive which is

# Harding Takes Day Quietly; Delegates Dine and Rest

## Admiral Baron Kato Spends Christmas in Bed On Orders of his Physicians.

Geddes Entertains. President Harding spent a quiet Christmas day. With Mrs. Harding, he attended church in the morning. They had their Christmas dinner in the evening at the White House. There were no guests, and they spent the evening quietly at home.

The arms delegates took advantage of Christmas day to finish their respective delegations. The British contingent was entertained at dinner Christmas eve by Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes at the Embassy. Christmas day, the chief delegates dined at their hotels. And the advisory staff, fatigued by long hours of overwork, rested at their hotel.

Baron Kato in Bed. Admiral Baron Kato spent the day in bed on orders from his physicians. The remaining Japanese delegates dined at their respective hotels and managed to "catch up" to some extent on unfinished business. The French delegation, now greatly reduced in size, relaxed all day. Albert Sarraut, president of the delegation, dined with Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand at the French Embassy.

Daughter Visits Wilson. For Senator Albertini, of the Italian delegation, Christmas was a family reunion. His wife arrived from Italy Saturday. Together with Senator Schaner, they dined at the embassy with Ambassador Riccio, the Netherlands, Belgian and Portuguese delegations dined at their respective embassies and adhered to the program of quiet.

There was a Christmas tree at the Wilson home, and the usual exchange of gifts. The former president was in good spirits, and received callers during the day.

# IRISH MAY RAISE CRY FOR CHANGE IN BRITISH FLAG

## Settlement Brings Up Serious Problems in Heraldry.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Settlement of the Irish question will raise serious problems for the experts in heraldry, official precedence and perhaps most important of all the fate of the Union Jack—Britain's national flag.

Will the red diagonal cross of St. Patrick have to be eliminated now that Ireland has been turned into a "free state?" The Union Jack is a combination of a broad red cross of St. George, the diagonal white cross of St. Andrew, and the thin red cross of St. Patrick superimposed on the St. Andrew's cross and added when Ireland came into the Union in 1801.

Harp May Be Eliminated. No claim has yet been put forward by Irishmen for elimination of the harp, the emblem of Ireland, which is expected that some demand will be formulated. It is also being debated whether the Irish harp should be eliminated from the left hand corner of the royal standard.

There is much mystification over the "conditions" laid out by Debs under which the commutation of his sentence has been made effective, but even the closest friends of the former Socialist candidate for President professed to be ignorant of any terms that might be surrounded their leader's release.

There was keen disappointment, however, that Debs was not permitted to leave the penitentiary on Christmas. The delay undoubtedly was due to the necessity of the "side trip" to Washington.

The "conditions" of Debs' release, about which he intends to confer with Attorney General Daugherty, it may be stated authoritatively, are whether his freedom comes as a "pardon" or as a "commutation of sentence." If the former, Debs will go back to prison rather than accept it, holding as he always has maintained, that he did no wrong and therefore should not have been imprisoned. He is willing to accept a commutation unaccompanied by any qualification or intimation as to his guilt or innocence, but a pardon, which carries with it the suggestion of guilt, and acceptance of it would constitute tacit admission of wrongdoing.

Knowing Debs' principles and the stand he has taken repeatedly, his friends are surprised at his intention to take up this issue with the government as a matter of principle.

# Christmas Rifle Fatal to Boy, 7

## Lad Shot Mortally in Head When He and Uncle Examined Weapon.

While his uncle and he were examining the rifle he had received for Christmas, 7-year-old Edward Wims, of Germantown, Md., was shot through the head and mortally wounded at his home yesterday.

# TARIFF BILL TO BE RUSHED AFTER RECESS

## 3, Also Faces Task of Appropriations.

Congress, Returning Jan. 3, Also Faces Task of Appropriations.

# RECORD OF YEAR SHOWS PROGRESS

## Farm Bloc Expected to Keep Up Tactics, Despite President.

Congress, re-assembling January 3 after its Christmas recess, will turn its attention to the enactment of a permanent tariff law.

The Senate Finance Committee expects to report on the House bill within a short time, and leaders will make an effort to place it on the statute books within a month. As reported out in the upper chamber, the bill will differ radically from the form in which it passed the House, although it will retain the American valuation plan of assessing duties.

In addition, Congress will make appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year.

The tariff bill is the principal business remaining for disposition from the last session. Although President Harding asked for a tariff law in the message which accompanied the convening of Congress in special session April 11, various factors interfered with its passage.

The passing of the year marks the end of twelve months of almost continuous sessions of Congress. During that time much important legislation has been enacted. It marked the first period in more than eight years during which the Republicans held power in both executive and legislative branches. They had overwhelming majorities in both chambers, except for internal dissensions, were able to function with little interference.

The period marked, as well, the creation of a new relationship between the President and Congress. President Harding, himself elevated from a Senatorship, brought to the White House with the approval of the nation the power of the law-making bodies' prerogatives which he had been usurped by a Democratic President.

An examination of the record of Congress shows the following as the most important of its accomplishments:

Revision of tax laws, which it is claimed will reduce the tax burden during the coming calendar year by \$25,000,000; the revision being accompanied by repeal of the transportation and excess profits taxes, and ratification of the Colombia treaty, and payment to that country of \$25,000,000, settling a long-standing dispute.

Enactment of a budget law, designed to put the national affairs of the government on a business-like basis, and permit scientific appropriation of funds.

Enactment of the anti-beer bill, forbidding use of beer as medicine and correcting defects in the Volstead law.

Increasing the capital of the Farm Loan Board from \$25,000,000 to twice that amount.

Reducing the army to a strength of 150,000, and bringing both army and navy appropriations into line.

Enactment of the Edge export act, permitting combinations for foreign trade.

# German Yuletide Emphasizes Woes Of Beaten Nation

## People Fight in Streets For Christmas Trees.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Christmas, once a time of great family cheer, this year only emphasized the depression of a defeated nation.

At Potsdam, where formerly the entire Hohenzollern family gathered to celebrate the anniversary, there is only a handful of former royalists still mourning for the dead emperor.

The former Crown Princess Cecilie and her children are at Potsdam, Mecklenburg, and residents at Potsdam are convinced that the former crown prince will forward an application to enter Germany as soon as possible.

Of the Hohenzollern connections, the former Princess Joachim is probably the happiest, since former Prince Eitel was recently compelled by court to return her son whom he had held since the suicide of Joachim. She is spending the holidays at her father's home, Castle Dessau, in Central Germany.

Chancellor Wirth could not celebrate Yuletide with his aged mother at Freiburg, Baden. He remained in Berlin conferring with Reparations Minister Brüning, and he may call a cabinet meeting later if Rathenau's report necessitates an immediate answer to the reparations committee.

Fifty per cent of the families were without Christmas trees. Police and study fought for them in Berlin. Two fathers attacked a third carrying a tree. A mob gathered and a riot was threatened. When the fight ended only the stump of the tree remained.

# SHIPYARDS OF U.S. ARE HIT HARDEST, SAYS GEN. REILLY

## Asserts America Must Act to Keep Its Industry Alive.

By GEN. HENRY J. REILLY.

An important outcome of the agreement likely to be reached by the conference and one which has heretofore received too little consideration in this country is the deterioration of the shipbuilding industry. Already in America there is an overproduction of merchant ships, compared with the demand for bottoms flying the American flag.

Our yards have practically ceased to build anything but naval vessels; and if work on these is stopped the yards must be closed, and their designing force and artisans will have to find employment in other lines of endeavor. A cessation of such work for ten years would make it difficult to begin again with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

During the coming naval holiday it is imperative that the yards be kept at least some of their shipyard equipment by the construction of merchant tonnage, if necessary, through government aid of the industry.

British Had Fears. One of the first British objections to Mr. Hughes' proposals was that they would lead to a further reduction of the yards' work.

They made an alternative suggestion that continuous work be permitted upon at least one capital ship, and that the yards be kept at least some of their shipyard equipment by the construction of merchant tonnage, if necessary, through government aid of the industry.

Other Nations Better Off. The revised plan which gave us the Colorado and Washington to balance the Japanese Mutsu, involved the scrapping of our older battleships, and thus advanced the date when we can undertake any new capital ship construction. Since we cannot build merchant ships on a large scale, in competition with the Japanese, we are in a difficult position. Hence all the five great nations will be better off than ourselves in this industrial mobilization aspect of the navy.

America Only Loser. The proposed agreement provides against the laying down of any replacement tonnage in capital ships for ten years. The only loophole for us would be in the building of large aircraft carriers up to our prescribed aggregate allowance of 80,000 tons. In some respects, this type is similar to a battleship, though necessarily heavier armor and turret and large gun must have to be omitted from their design. It has been suggested that, for the sake of economy we convert two of the battle cruisers, now about 25 per cent complete, into aircraft carriers instead of scrapping them altogether.

# RUIN FOR PARIS TO FIELD, SAYS HERO OF NANCY

## Insist on Adequate Submarine Tonnage, Warns Gen. de Castelnau.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Supporters of France's demand for submarine strength continue to warn the nation that it would be a mistake to relinquish any rights she may have to the tonnage now demanded. Gen. de Castelnau, the famous defender of Nancy in the early days of the war, declares that if France made concessions here it would be like handing to another person the key to one's treasure chest.

Whiting in the Echo de Paris, the general declares the submarine will play an ever-increasing role in the protection of the coasts of France. "We cannot make concessions on our requirements," he concludes.

Asks Tri-Power Agreement. Le Temps editorially suggests that the solution of the submarine question as far as Europe is concerned, should be reached by France, Great Britain and the United States. Britain, Japan and the United States reached an agreement on the number of capital ships.

"The wish to maintain peace and respect for everyone's rights has made useless the multiplication of big ships," Le Temps states. "We must operate similarly if we wish the limitation of naval armaments to extend to all powers capable of building submarines."

Brüning Makes Reports. "The submarine question is comparable to the aviation question for the commercial submarine must be controlled or suppressed if we are to suppress the submarine warship. The Washington conference did well not to decree a fallacious abolition of the submarine."

At the cabinet meeting Premier Briand reported on the interchange of notes between this government and Secretary Hughes and explained his stand on the submarine matter. It is understood that the cabinet unanimously supports Briand, maintaining that France not only must retain enough submarines to guard herself but also must be the sole judge of what constitutes security.

# Troops Quell Nile Disorders

## Nationalist Demonstrations Along Valley Stopped by Government.

CAIRO, Dec. 25.—Quiet prevails in the valley of the Nile after a week-end of disturbances.

Government troops were in control of the situation in Gizeh, a suburb of Cairo, where five natives were killed and twenty wounded in fighting on Saturday.

A mob of students in sympathy with the Egyptian Nationalist movement attacked government offices and attempted to burn them. They were repulsed by government troops, and withdrew, leaving their killed and wounded.

In Alexandria police broke up a Nationalist demonstration without casualties.

An airplane is hovering over the scene of the disturbances and men-of-war are watching the ports. There are large numbers of government troops here and it is believed the situation is in complete control of the government with little chance of further serious outbreaks.

# CHEER RELEASED POLITICAL FELON

## ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 25.—The corridors of the Federal prison here

trembled with the cheers of hundreds of caged offenders on Christmas Eve. The so-called political prisoners who were committed by President Harding walked through the bronze doors to liberty. The man was Joe Caldwell, convicted at Providence, R. I., of the Barker-Karpis case and sentenced to three years.

# Paris Recovers From Gayest Night Since War

## Wine Merchants Recoup Losses Caused by Dry America.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Paris is recovering, amidst an all-day drizzle, after the gayest revel since the war, wherein champagne merchants recouped all the losses they have suffered because of America's dryness.

Montmartre, the center of the Latin Quarter, reeled to the wild carnival spirit as Christmas Eve passed. Through lined the boulevards, and with hawkers, toy wholesalers, ticklers and brooms, the administrator correction of their mother-in-law, raised confusion which recalled an old-time New York New Year.

Of course, Paris was properly churchy. Midnight was crowded with votaries, but the minute the last gospel was finished, the cafes became jammed.

American bars revived cognac and "Tommy" and Jerry. These made a bit that the over-indulging Parisians will not soon forget. It was quickly proved that the light-wine drinkers of Paris haven't the capacity for sturdy liquor possessed by Southern gentlemen of the American school.

At Vincennes Premier Briand was one of the happiest celebrators, as the chamber adjourned after postponing a dangerous vote on the Industrial Bank of China.

At Nice the Riviera season opened with a "revellion glorieux." M. de Castelnau and the Casino were "tased" to overflowing with gamblers of both sexes. The Monte Carlo Sporting Club and the Cafe de Paris had unlimited stakes.

# HAITI HAS GREAT NEED OF MARINES, SAYS COMMITTEE

## Senate Investigators Ask High Commissioner Be Named.

Continued occupation of Haiti by American Marines and appointment of an American high commissioner to co-ordinate and supervise the work of American administrators provided for by the treaty of 1915 was recommended by the special Senate committee which recently returned from a tour of inspection of conditions in the island.

After the members had conferred with Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of War Dyer, Senator McCormick, of Illinois, chairman of the committee, outlined the prospective recommendations.

"The members of the committee," Senator McCormick, "are unanimous in the belief that the continued presence of the small American force in Haiti is as necessary to the peace and development of the country as are the services to the Haitian government of the American officials appointed under the treaty of 1915. There can be no abrogation of the treaty, and at this time no diminution of the small force of Marines."

New Loan Needed. "It is important that steps should be taken forthwith to co-ordinate the administration of the affairs of the United States government of Haiti and of the so-called American treaty officials. There should be appointed a special representative of the President, a high commissioner, to be appointed by the President, who should have the authority of the executive power of the United States government, and to whom, furthermore, all the American officials appointed under the treaty, as well as the commandant of the harbor of the national police for direction and guidance. The members of the committee know of no reason why the duties of the financial adviser and the collector of customs should not be discharged by one person."

"They believe that there ought to be no further delay in the matter of the new loan. In order that the debt held in Europe may be discharged on advantageous terms and the government of Haiti may be able to meet its obligations, it is recommended that the government of Haiti be promptly paid. The interests of Haiti, and more particularly of the common people of Haiti, require the determination of national policy by the French legation in Port-au-Prince, and the early issuance of a public diary coinage."

66 Per Cent Cannot Read. "It should be borne in mind that the vast mass of the Haitian people, simple, kindly, gentle and generous, live in a state of almost primitive ignorance and ignorance. For generations there have been no roads in Haiti, prior to the arrival of the Americans in 1915. There are few trails and few towns. There was almost no school and almost no education. The overwhelming majority of the people—perhaps 66 per cent of all—cannot read or write."

All had been a prey to the revolutionary movements which shake the country with increasing frequency, until the massacre of the political prisoners in the jail in Port-au-Prince in July, 1915, was followed by the murder of President Sam. The French legation in Port-au-Prince, which dragged his dismembered trunk through the streets of Port-au-Prince, with his head and limbs were carried aloft on the bayonets of the rioting soldiers. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that, naturally rich though Haiti is in agricultural resources, exports and revenues have fallen far behind those of Porto Rico or Cuba, where with similar soil and like climate under ordered government the industry of the people has produced a great export trade.

# NAVAL ACCORD DUE THIS WEEK, SAY AMERICANS

## Submarine Compromise Predicted, But British Are Pessimistic.

Confidence that the agreement on the reduction and limitation of naval armaments would be completed this week and sealed at a plenary session of the conference was expressed last night by members of the American delegation.

The American delegates are confident that this agreement will include a limitation on settlement in name, which may represent a promise between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and Japan, and the original Hughes plan, which was proposed by Secretary of State Hughes for Great Britain and the United States and Japan.

Such confidence is not a new thing. The reduction and limitation of naval armaments would be completed this week and sealed at a plenary session of the conference was expressed last night by members of the American delegation.

Some of the British representatives are extremely pessimistic, inclining to the belief that no settlement is possible and that the conference will find it necessary to leave submarine out of the limitation agreement, with each nation permitted to build as many as it may deem adequate for defense.

French delegates said they would not be ready to state their position on the latest Hughes proposal until today. Mr. Briand is expected to announce that France is allowed to maintain the present submarine strength of approximately 21,000 tons. The French pronounce this unsatisfactory, insisting that a maximum of 10,000 tons of the protection of France and her colonies.

The Japanese also are far from satisfied with the 31,000-ton allowance of the Hughes proposal. They want the 54,000-ton maximum of the original Hughes plan and will join hands with France in fighting the latter proposition, which is supported by the British. It is conditionally, and by Italy in principle.

When the naval limitation agreement is completed the conference will resume consideration of the problem affecting China and the Far East.

Stand on China Uplifted. Events in China connected with the institution of the so-called dictatorship of Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, the super-Tuchun and Inspector General of the three provinces of Manchuria, and the resignation of the Peking government, are regarded as a vindication of the position taken by the powers when they adopted the Ruler principles as a chart for their future attitude toward China.

When the Ruler principles of the Ruler declaration of principles it was with the idea of doing something definite toward removal of foreign restrictions on Chinese sovereignty, independence and her national rights.

But the representatives of the signatories other than China participating in the conference have come to the conclusion that China is not ready to receive concessions by the powers amounting to quick immediate application of the Ruler principles. The declared attitude of the plenipotentiaries in the conference has been to remove limitations upon China's administrative freedom and independence, and to do so as soon as that can be done without disregard for the fundamental principles of safety for foreign lives and property in China, and when China is herself ready to afford such guarantees.

Tuchuns Real Power. The ease with which Gen. Chang Tso-Lin of Manchuria, after his rival in Peking on December 12, was able to effect the removal of the Chinese cabinet and take charge of the government, was merely an other demonstration of the power of the super-Tuchuns in China and evidence of the fact that the real powers in the Chinese Republic are the Tuchuns, or military governors of the provinces. If they unite the forces and pull together they can dominate the situation for good or evil. Should they so unite on the basis of a program of unification and financial rehabilitation, and have administration it would be the one thing that could happen in China it is believed.

# OHIO RIVER FLOOD CRISIS DUE TODAY

The Weather Bureau last night issued the following bulletin on flood conditions in Ohio and West Virginia:

"The crest of the Ohio River flood will reach the mouth of the Great Kanawha River Sunday night, with an expected crest of nearly 44 feet at Point Pleasant, W. Va. At Anderson, Ky., and Portsmouth, Ohio, a crest of 51 or 52 feet is indicated late on Monday; at Marysville, Ky., on or about Tuesday night, a crest of 45 feet will be reached from below Louisville to Mount Vernon, Ind., and by Tuesday night probably as far down as Cincinnati, Ill., with a further rise to follow."